XLTH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1889. The President laid before the Senate the reply of the President of the United States to Senator Ferry's resolution of inquiry in regard to the legal authority upon which the late proclamation of amnesty was issued,

which was read. Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) said he regretted that the message made an indefinite reply to the inquiry made in the resolution. The President had confined himself to indicating the authority and precedents for the exercise of the pardening power, which he (Mr. Ferry) had never thought of questioning, but the right of the Executive to grant a general amnesty was quite another question, in regard to which no light was given by the message. The CHAIR presented a memorial of colored persons of Georgia, representing that they are confined in prison under oppressive State laws, which are in conflict with the Reconstruction laws, and praying redress from Con-

gress.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) presented a memorial protesting against any further extension of the time for the completion of the railroad from St. Croix Lake to Lake

completion of the railroad from St. Crox Face Consessions Superior.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) presented the memorial of citizens of Washington Territory, protesting against submitting the question of the ownership of San Jann Island to arbitration, and setting forth that our Government having aiready, for the sake of peace, seceded from the line of 549 40° to the 49th, neither the honor nor interests of the United States will admit of a further surreader of rights. Mr. Corbett said that the views of the memorial-

rights. Mr. Corbett said that the views of the memorialists were also his own.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the further consideration of two memorials of Wm. Cornell Jewett, and the messages of the President in regard to events is Japan, the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Embassador to America by the Emperor of China, and the act prolibiting our Representatives abroad to wear diplomatic costumes, and the proposed amendment to the law prohibiting the coole trade. In regard to the last named message, Mr. Summer said that a bill to make a law in regard to the coolie trade applicable to such trade with Japan had passed the Senate at the last session, and was now pending in the House. The Committee was also discharged from the further consideration of the resolution to inquire into the designs of foreign powers to impose their governmental institutions on powers to impose their governmental institutions on

people of this continent.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) presented a memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, praying that that city be allowed to enlarge its harbor and introduced a bill to authorize such enlargement.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific, the Texas Pacific, the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific of California, and the Southern Continental Railroads, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

Pacific, the Eastern Division of the Union Facilic, the Southern Pacific of California, and the Southern Continental Kailroads, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

It provides for the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of Texas to connect their lines at a point east of the feoth meridian, and construct a road westerly to a point in New Mexico, where it is to be joined by a continuation of the Eastern Division road. From this point the three Companies, under the style of the Southern Continental Railroad Company, are authorized to construct a road to a point of connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California on the Colorado River, and thonee to the Pacific Ocean. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California is to complete the line to San Francisco. To each of these consolidated organizations, and to the separate Companies, so far as their lines are not consolidated with others, the same grants of land are to be made as have been authorized to the Pacific and Central Pacific Companies; and in addition thereto the payment of the interest on their first mortgage bonds is to be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of forty thousand dollars of bonds per mile.

THE ALASKA FISHERIES.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Readerd, That the President be requested to communicate to the State, not herefore published, relating to the following grounds in North Pacific Ocean opened to the United States by the treaty of Alaska; showing the markets that are, or may be made available for the promote of their fisheries, and relating also to the fisheries of the principal commercial nations, their markets and capacity.

THE DYER CASE.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) the resolu-

On motion of Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) the resolu-

tion introduced by him to allow the counsel for the prose-cution in the Dyer case before the Court of Inquiry new in session in Washington, to examine personally the records of the Bureau of Ordinance.

Mr. Grimes (Rep., Iowa) moved to substitute the Judge-Advocate General as the person to make such ex-amination.

Judge-Advocate General and Judge-Advocate General annihilation.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment, and on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Yeas and Nays were ordered upon it, but before the vote could be taken, the morning hour expired and the resolution and amendment went over. 3

Mr. ABBOTT (Rep., N. C.) introduced a bill to amend the contraction of a rail-

Mr. ABBOTT (Rep., N. C.) introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a rail-road and telegraph line through Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean. &c. Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill amenda-tory of the act to protect the rights of actual settlers

upon the public lands.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill for the relief of the President and Directors of the Terre Haute and Richland Railroad Company.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to provide for a line of ited States mail steamships for the conveyance of ils and emigrant passengers between New-York and

on I authorizes and directs the Postmaster-Gen-Section 1 authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General to forthwith contract with the National Steamship Company, a corporation existing under special charter of the States on Delaware, for the transportation of the United States mails, weekly, or send-weekly, between New-York and the ports of Europe, under the following conditions: One departure in each week shall be between New-York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown; the other departure, in each week, shall be between New-York, or other suitable port, and Antwerp, or a Prussland port, at the option of the Company, and the steamers on this route shall touch at a port on the south coast of Eugland.

England. Section 2 provides that the steamships shall be built in constructed with t

the United States, under the inspection of an agent of the Pestimaster-General, and be constructed with the special objects of speed, safety, and accommodation and comfort of emigrants, and some means of attaining the latter end are prescribed. Two of the steamers are to be ready for service within 12 months from the commencement of their construction; two others within four months thereafter, and the rest within eight months thereafter.

Section 3 fixes the amount of compensation at the amount of land and sea postages to arise from mailable matter transmitted in said steamers during the period of 15 years, payable quarterly; and said quarterly sums shall be deposited by the Postmaster-General in the United States Treasury to form a trust fund, out of which shall be paid the interest and principal of the bonds to be issued by the Steamship Company, to an amount not exceeding three-fourths of the aggregate sum estimated by the Postmaster-General as the yield of said land and sea postages, basing his estimate on the amount during the last three years. On behalf of the United States, the Postmaster General shall guarantee the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds so issued.

the payment of the interest and principal of the boinds so issued.

The other sections provide that no mails shall be detained for the departure of these vessels, unless their average voyages shall be less than eight days from land to land, in which case an increased number of vessels and trips toay be required with increased compensation; that the Company shall erect suitable emigrant depots, acc; that the Company shall not transfer its contract; and that the Postmaster General may require, as a further condition, that the departures to Europe shall be traweckly. The following are named as the officers and directors of the company; Rufus ingalls, President; George K. Otis, Secretary; C. Goddurd, Treasurer, John C. Farnell, D. W. C. Wheeler, George H. Bradbury, Peter Link, A. B. Steinberger, O. E. Enboock and A. Pleasanton, Directors. Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill relating to the

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill relating to the securities of National banks.

It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to laste three per cent certificates in exchange, dolar for dollar, for any United States securities bearing a greater interest, which certificates, after Sept. 1, 1869, shall constitute the only securities for the circulation of the National Banks, and that the restriction upon the organization or total amount of circulation of such banks be immediately repeated.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) effered the following joint resolution as an amendment to the Constitution:

No male citizes of the United States, 21 years of sige and upward, shall be deprived of the right to vote at any election held by the people of the United States for National, State or municipal State officers, or for Representative in Geogress, unless guilty of crime of which he has been

on was laid on the table.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kausas) presented a numerouslysigned petition of citizens of Maryland for equal suf-

frage.
Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) introduced a bill to establish certain mail routes in Oregon and Washington Territory.
Mr. McDONALD (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to communication of the communica

Mr. McDonald (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to complete and perfect railroad and telegraphic communication with the Pacific Ocean.

It incorporates the Atlantic and California Railroad Company, and the Idahe, Oregon and Puget Sound Railroad Company, and confers the power to construct a line from Little Rock through Arkansas and Texas, via Ei Paso, and through New-Mexico and Arizona to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego, and the latter from the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads, via Smoke River Valley and Portland, Oregon, to Fuget Sound. To both of the companies it is proposed to grant twenty sections per mile on each side the lines, and the payment of the interest on their bonds; and also the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are to be guaranteed by the Government to the amount of \$40,000, in bonds, per mile.

Consideration of the Copper Bill Resumed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Copper bill.

The Senate then resulted consideration of the Copper bill.

A long debate ensued on the propriety of recommitting the bill, participated in by Chandler, Sunmer, Conness, Anthony, Ferry, and others, when on motion of Mr. Ferry, the Senate by 32 to 15 refused to recommit.

Mr. CHANDLER said that there seemed to be a misapprehension on the part of some Senators in regard to the amendment offered by Mr. Anthony, and adopted yesterday. He read the amendment, and remarked that it was understood by the friends of the bill that the adoption of this amendment would remove all objection from that quarter. He hoped the bill would be allowed to pass without further, amendments.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment by inserting sulphate of copper or blue vitrol among the articles, on which the duty should be five cents per pound, which was agreed to.

which the duty should be five cents per pound, which was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment to admit, duty free, sheet copper, to be used for sheathing ships, when imported in American vessels.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed this amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said that under the existing law our ships built in the East go abroad on their first voyage unsheathed, and get sheathed in some foreign port because they cannot get the work done at home without paying duty upon the required sheet copper, and the object of this amendment was to remove that obstacle and let the work be done here. It was in some degree a measure of relief to our shattered commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER objected to it because it was an attempt to revive a proposition often rejected within the last few years, and also because he would discriminate in favor of ocean vessels and against lake vessels which which cannot go abroad.

end of the bill a clause imposing a duty of 40 cents per square yard upon a certain kind of hair cloth, and 45 per cent advalorem upon hair cloth known as ernoline cloth, padding, &c. This, he said, was a proposition which had already received the sanction of both Houses in other bills which had been recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means last session, and recently by Commissioner Wells in his report.

Mr. CONNESS suggested that hair cloth could hardly be regarded as within the scope of this bill.

Mr. SUMNER thought it had to do with this bill because it had to do with the interests of commerce and of the public.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had been informed by the

the public.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had been informed by the Chairman of the House Committee that if anything not germane to copper should be put into this bill by the Senate, it would kill the bill in the House.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) did not see how the bill could be killed by putting in a provision which had slready received the sanction of both Houses and of Commissioner Wells.

A vote by Yeas and Nays was taken on the amendment, and was lost—Yeas, 17: Nays, 39.

Mr. FERRY said that he had confined his remarks yesterday to the proposition of Mr. Merrill of Verment, but he wished now to say a few words upon the general bill, which he regarded as most unjust in itself, and dangerous as a precedent. Special legislation—especially special legislation in regard to the tariff—was always unwise and dangerous; and even the friends of the bill admitted that there must be extraordinary instances to justify one interest, from among the diverse interests of the country, as the subject of special protective legislation. It was alleged that the copper interests of the country, and particularly the Lake Superior region, was so depressed that unless it received their protection, and specify, it must perish. This was an alarming cry, but he could not forget that Congress had heard it before on two or three occasions within the last few years; yet it had turned out that the copper production of the Lake Superior region has actually increased. There was certainly a very great pressure upon Congress from some quarter for the passage of the bill, but he thought yet the real reason for it would be found not in the impending annihilation of the copper interest, but in the fact that the Lake Superior Companies had been working with large nominal, but very little paid up capital, and having involved themselves in the mire of mining stock speculation, instead of putting their own shoulders to the wheel to extricate themselves, invoke the aid of the General Government. This bill was not as had been represented by its advocates—the

Mr. WILSON supposed that no interest in the country Mr. Willson supposed that no interest in the country was satisfied with the existing tariff. Concress had tried two years ago to make a new general tariff but from a want of industry, or capacity, or semething else, had failed. The wool interest had been made the subject of special protective legislation from which great things had been expected but the result had not justified the expectation. New it was proposed to single out another interest, no doubt needing protection, and legislate specially for it, indicating a want of capacity on the part of Congress to deal intelligently with the general interests of the country, or also a willingness to favor special interests. The tendency of all such legislation must be to raise up and strengthen the enemies of our whole tariff system and he was opposed to it; still because of what he believed to be the real need for this bill, he would reluctantly vote for it.

what he believed to be the real need for this bill, he would reluctantly vote for it.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) renewed his amendment to allow the importation free of duty of foreign carbonates to be used in smelting, in the proportion of one tun to two times of native ore.

Mr. VICKERS (Dem., Md.) moved to amend the amendment, so as to leave such carbonates still subject to a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. WHYTE accepted the amendment, and then his amendment so modified was voted down.

Mr. WHYTE offered another amendment, excepting from the provisions of the bill all copper in course of transit to this country, and actually on shipboard at the time of its passage.

me of its passage. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) suggested that the

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) suggested that the amendment be modified so as to only except copper actually shipped on the 19th of January, 1869.

Mr. WHYTE so modified the amendment, and it was then adopted by a vote of Yeas 26, Nays 24.

Mr. GRIMES had been informed that certain persons had large quantities of copper on hand, and would reap great profits if this bill were passed. The same result bad followed the enactment of the Wool Tariff bill, and would follow every bill increasing the tariff upon a special article, because dealers would be able to concentrate their capital for investment in that article in anticipation of the increase.

of the increase.

Mr. WHYTE asked the Senate to fix the time when the
act should take effect, and moved that it be on the 1st of April preximo.
The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the amendment was lost—Yeas, 10; Nays, 22.
Mr. NORTON (Dem., Minn.) stated that he would have oted against the bill had he not paired off with the Sen-

or from Indiana.

The bill was then passed, all the Senators present The bill was then passed, all the Senators present voting in the adirmative, except the following: Messra. Daris, Diron, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, McCreery, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, and While-11 Nays. Beside the provision in the amendment above reported, the bill imposes on all copper imported in the form of ores, 3 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; en all regulas of copper, 4 cents on each pound of the copper contained therein; on all regulas of copper, 4 cents on each pound of the copper contained therein; on all old copper in only for remanufacture, 4 cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, 5 cents per pound.

Mr. HOWARD moved to take up the Central Branch of the Union Facific Railrond bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved to take up his resolution in regard to the payment of the National Debt.

Mr. CONNESS moved to go into Executive Seesion, which was done at 4:45 o'clock, and soon afterward the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) presented a remonstrance merchants and others of Albany, N. Y., against additional

Sixth Districts of Kentucky for a repeal or modification of certain sections of the Internal Rev Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) called the attention of the

Mr. FAID. (1992).

House to a letter received by him from the Adjutant General of the Army, in response to a resolution calling for information as to the number of entisted men now serving in Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi, who had beet citizens or residents of the Southern States, or had serve the Rebel army. The Adjutant-General states that here is no means of procuring the information except by dividual inquiry. Under these circumstances Mr. ainc asked that the resolution be resembed, which was

done. Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) endeavored to get the floor, that he might offer a resolution, giving the use of the Hall of the House to George Francis Train, but the regular order of business was insisted on.

COMMISSIONER WELLS'S REPORT.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 200,000 copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with the appendix for the use of the House, and 100,000

the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with the appendix for the use of the House, and 160,000 hourd copies for the Treasury Department.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn) did not think that that report should receive such an indorsement. He did not see how the American Congress could send such a report broadcast over the country. It was a report full of figures, and so ingeniously marshaled and prepared that one might suppose that it had been prepared specially to show the pestilent character of that most false and dangerous of all the aphorisms and folies in the English language, namely: that figures do not he. They were so marshaled in the report as to lead to conclusions false, delusive, and damaging to the country, and damaging especially to that Congress which had carried the country through the great struggle which had just closed. He did not mean to say that the figures embodied in it were in themselves false, but he did mean to say that they were so detached from their correlatives as to lead to conclusions utterly at variance with facts familiar to all. The centleman who had furnished the figures and made the calculations had doubtless done his duty fairly; but the Commissioner who had selected his materials and marshaled them had done so not with a view of leading Cengress and the country to establish an opinion from the facts, but to advocate a favorite theory of his own, which is at variance with the true interests of the country. If the conclusions of the Congress and the country to establish an opinion from the facts, but to advocate a favorite theory of his own, which is at variance with the true inter-ests of the country. If the conclusions of the report were true, their good conscience required the American Congress to notify the laboring people of the world that they could not improve their condition by coming to this country. If this report were true in its deductions, then it was a fraud and a wrong on human-ity to invite the working people to leave their homes and come to the United States. Its thesis was that Congress had so lexislated that while wealth was necumiating ity to invite the working people to leave their homes and come to the United States. Its thesis was that Congress had so legislated that while wealth was accumulating more rapinly than in any other land or age, the poor were steadily growing peorer, and the rich richer; that there was a wide, yawning gulf between poverty and wealth, which was ever widening, and that the laboring man and his family could not live so well on his carnings as he could in 1850. If that were so, then the country was on an eve of aristocracy and of a social condition such as the world had never seen. In refutation of the Special Commissioner's deductions, Mr. Keiley referred to the statistics of building in Washington and Philadelphia in 1861 and 1862, the number of new houses built in Philadelphia having been 1,673 in 1861, and 4,796 in 1865; also to the increase of Savings Banks deposits in Philadelphia, Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The increase in Massachusetts being from forty-five millions in 1850, to sixty-seven millions in 1866; in Rhode Island from eight millions in 1866 to seventeen millions to thirty-one millions. He would therefore say to every good-looking, highearted girl and her lover, on the other side, that if they want to come to a country in which they may prosper, the warning of the special Commissioner of the Revenue is false and fraudulent, and that they may safely come to a country in which the morals of the working people are good, because their condition is prosperous.

Mr. GARFFELD (Rep., Ohio) expressed great surprise

A long debate ensited on the propriety of recommitting he bill, participated in by Chandler, Summer, Conness, Authony, Ferry, the Sende by 32 to 15 refused to recommt.

Mr. GARPIELD (Rep., Ohlo) expressed creating in the working people art Spool, because their condition is prosperous. Authory, Ferry, and others, when on motion of Mr. GARPIELD (Rep., Ohlo) expressed creating in the propriety of the send of the send possible of the send mention of the send possible that anything more than the from Pennsylvania rose in this place and asked that the from Pennsylvania rose in this place and asked that the from Pennsylvania rose in this place and asked that the from Pennsylvania rose in the fr prosperous.
Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) expressed great surprise

their little earnings in business, and, therefore, placed them in savings banks to await steadier times.

Mr. JENCKES favored the adoption of the resolution, and availed himself of the opportunity of showing the necessity of the passage of the Civil Service bill by referring to the statement of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, that, owing to the positive dishonesty or gross inefficiency of a great number of the subordinate officials in the Government service, the Government had lost last year at least \$75,000,000 from the Internal Revenue. If the money diverted from the Treasury by the dishonesty and inefficiency of the officials were received by if, it would pay the national debt within the time that it is contracted to be paid.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) said that while there were some of the conclusions in the Commissioner's report to which he did not agree, still the fairness and correctness of the statistics were such as to command attention. The report should therefore be given to the country, and especially to the House.

The vote was taken and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition of Messrs. Tillotson & Co. against the petition of certain telegraph companies to import duty free all the materials necessary for the construction of telegraphs.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish information relative to the employment of Alexander Dumbar, a citizen of Canada, in instructing horse doctors in the army in his so-called secret for the treatment of horses feet.

ment of Alexander Dandar, a citated of called secret for the treatment of horses feet.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Ashley of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, to preserve the purity of elections in the several organized Territories of the United States.

Delegates CAVANUCH (Dem., Mon.), BURLEIGH (Rep., Dak.), CHILCOTT (Rep., Col.), and BASHFOLD Rep., Arizona), argued in opposition to the bill, as being unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) advocated and defended it. Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Md.) offered an amendment providing for the representation of minorities, and argued in defense of the proposition. The amendment was rejected—Yons, 48; Nays, 116.

The bill was passed—61 to 56. It provides for the appointment of four canvassers in each county, two from each political party, and makes detailed provisions for the conduct of elections.

each political party, and makes detailed provisions for the conduct of elections.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate concurrent resolution reviving the joint committee to revise and fix the pay of officers of both Houses. Passed. Senate substitute for the House bill, amendatory of the act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. The substitute provides for the transfer from State to the Federal Courts of all suits brought against express, railroad, and steamship companies, etc., for loss of property in transit, caused by the late war. After dicussion by Messrs. THOMAS, WOODWARD, NIBLACK, and BECK, the latter opposing the bill as an absolute demai to poor

THOMAS, WOODWARD, NIBLACK, and BECK, the latter opposing the bill as an absolute denial to poor suitors, the substitute was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the act of February 19, 1851, to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases, were now concurred in, and the Committee of Conference asked.

THE DENYER PACIFIC BALKOAD.

The Senate bill granting lands and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Balkway and Telegraph Company was taken up.

taken up.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa), from the Pacific Railroad Committee, offered an amendment to the bill, in the shape of a new section, that no subsidy in bonds shall be issued for a greater length of road than 54 miles from the previously completed terminus of the road, and that nothing in it shall be construed to authorize the Eastern Division Company to operate or fix the rates of tariff for the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) inquired whether the bill could be considered after the resolution passed yesterday on the motion of Mr. Holman.

The SPEAKER said that that was a question for the House not for the Speaker.

Mr. FRICE remarked that the House might as well on this bill as any other fight the battle of subsidies on bonds and money. He presumed there was no objection to letting the matter be fully discussed.

Mr. Welker (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment in favor of making the point of junction the Cheyenne Wells.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio) effered an amendment providing that the lands granted should be sold to actual settlers in quantities not exceeding a quarter section, and at not more than \$2.50 an acre.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.) offered an amendment to the same effect.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) effered an amendment, pro-Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa), from the Pacific Railroad

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ind.) onered an amendment to the same effect.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) effered an amendment, providing that the lands granted shall be subject to entry at the Government Land Office at \$2.50 per acre, the money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of the bonds of the Company; also, that instead of the issue of bonds of the United States, the United States shall guarantee the interest on the bonds of the Company to the amount of — dollars per mile, and that in the event of the Company's failing to pay the interest when due the Government shall have the right to take possession of the road.

pany's failing to pay the interest when due the Government shall have the right to take possession of the road.

Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment that no subady in bonds shall be issued under this act to the United Pacific Company, Eastern Division, until the Company shall furnish evidence to the President of the United States that it will, within a certain period, complete its fine of road by way of Denver, so as to form a connection with the United Pacific Railroad near Cheyenne by the shortest and most practicable roads.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, said he had been instructed by the Committee to have the bill put upon its passage, but he was himself opposed to it. There was, however, one good thing connected with it. The men at Denver were building the read from Denver to make a cemection with the Union Pacific Railroad; they were doing it with their own money, and they asked by this bill the lands granted for that purpose to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, but they asked no subsidy. The item for a subsidy mad been, as he was informed, par in the bill in the Sonate by those who were not really interested in the construction of the road. The bill came from the Senate as a double-ender. His friend Mr. Washburne had suggested that one end be taken off. If the subsidy were taken out it would be a meritorious bill, but with the subsidy in they ask the properties of the Speaker whether the conduct of the bill about be controlled by its friends or by its enemies?

The SHEAKER replied that the Parliamentary rule Mr. JONES (Dem., Ky.) presented a petition of copper

whether the conduct of the bill anoma be ts friends or by its enemies? The SPEAKER replied that the Parliamentary rule The SPEAKER replied that the Parliamentary rule

was that a bill should be taken charge of by one of its friends. Any gentleman, however, in favor of the bill, who obtained the floor, could demand the previous question on its passage, and any gentleman hostile to it could move to Juny it on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) took the floor and additionally the called the bill. He called tion on its passage, and any gentleman hostile to it could move to lay it on the table.

Mr. WASHEURNE (Rep., Ill.) took the floor and addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He called the attention of the House and the country to the fact that nearly one-third of the public domain had been granted away to railroad corporations. The quantity was estimated at 185,000,000 acres, which, at the minimum price of the public lands, would have brought \$231,000,000 into the Treasury. It was not an over-estimate to say that the value of the public lands voted away by Congress in the last eighteen years has not been less than \$500,000,000. The Commissioner of the General Land Office had estimated it as exceeding in the aggregate by more than \$5,000,000 acres the calife area of the six New-England states, added to the surface of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvana, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The grants of the Pacific Railway lines alone were, according to the same authority, within about one-fourth of being twice the united area of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, The Isle of Man, and the islands of the British seas, and willin less than a tenth of being equal to the French Empire proper. This extraordinary statement, he said, must starfle the American people, if it does not arouse their intensest indignation, and this was in addition to the united millions of mency subsidies. The report of Jesse L. Williams, the Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, showed that the entire length of the road would be 1,110 miles, and that the Government subsidies in bonds amounted to \$25,500,900, being an average per mile of \$26,500. The Company's first mortgage bonds would yield over \$7,000,000, so that the fund realized from these two sources amounted to over \$80,000,000, being an average of \$1,000,000, so that the fund realized from these two sources amounted to over \$80,000,000, as follows: Union Pacific, \$20 miles, \$20,200,000, so that the fundary profits of the influence of t the Umon Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division. He had no time to go into the extraordinary and disreputable history of that litigation; the wranging and fights of the different rings and companies, the use of the United States troops to drive off one set of claimants for the benefit of another, and the killing of Sam. Hallet, the man at whose instance the troops were called out. Indeed, the question was now, he understood, pending in the courts, as to which was the real Company entitled to the Congressional subsidy; and it might be well to inquire whether the Company that was lobbying the bill through was net in reality a bogus concern. Averaging the price of the Company is and at \$1\$ per acre (and he had read a circular setting the value of it) would be over \$23,000,000. The recapitulation would then be:

al subsidy, worth. 22.240,000 vilege of subordinating first mortgage bonds..... 6,303,000

Total aid..... \$ 35,846,000

HOME NEWS.

NEW YORK Hour Ther. Har. Wind.

Jan. 19—7 24 30:12 N. 6 310 30:12 N. W.

12 329 30:10 S. W. 9 310 30:9 N. N.

3 349 30:00 N. W. 11 319 30:60 W. N. W.

REMARKS — Morning — Overcast to 5; very cloudy at 7; cloudy at 9; clear from 10:15 to 12; snowing to 2; heavy. blinding snow-storm, impeding the ferry-boats from 12:15 to 1. Depth of snow at 7 a. m., 14 inches. Afternoom—Clear to 1:30; very cloudy from 2:15 to samset. Evening—Very cloudy to 6:10; overcast to 12; snrinking snow at 7 a. m., 2 heavy. On the moon—The first quarter of the moon will be on the 20th, at 7:30 p. m.

THE CITY. Gov. Hoffman and Staff are at the Fifth-ave. Senator Morrill of Maine returned to Wash-

igton yesterday. A handsome calendar for 1869; that just isseed by the New-York Printing Company.

Mr. George Francis Train lectured at Cooper Institute last evening. He will speak again in the same place to night. The Rev. Henry Angel will deliver a tem-erance lecture in the Baptist Church, on Sixth-st., be-ween Avenues B. and C., this evening.

In consequence of unfavorable weather the car-nival at Mitchell's Fifth-ave. Rink, announced for to night, will be postponed until Monday, the 25th inst. Both branches of the Common Council have before them for their action ordinances authorizing the paving of a number of streets with the Belgian pave

The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in the water at the foot of Jackson-st. He has dark hair, dark complexion, is about 35 years of age, and is ressed in dark clothing The Ladies of the First Reformed Presbyte

nan Church Sabbath-School, Twelfth-st., give a tea party his evening. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Mr. lingus and the Rev. Mr. Woodside. Gov. John T. Hoffman arrived in this city from Albany yesterday morning, and took rooms at the Fifth ave. Hotel. During the morning he called upon Mayor Hail at the Mayor's office.

At the primary election of the Hd Assembly District Irish Republican Club, the following Delegates were chosen: Denis Shay, Marx Lanigan, James O'Neil, Michael J. Ryan, Patrick Mack.

An ingenious contrivance, combining directory An ingenious contrivance, combining directory and letter boxes, suitable for the hall-ways of buildings containing a number of offices, has been invented by E. L. & E. H. Coffee, No. 39 Nassau-st. The equitable division of sign-room to tenants is secured by it, as well as the greatest possible safety and dispatch in the delivery of letters. Coffey's Letter-Box and House-Directory cannot fail soon to come into universal use.

Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton; Gen. Kent Jarvis, Ohio; ex-Congresaman Dawson, Pennsylvamia; Col. J. S. C. Burt and R. R. Springer, Cincinnata, and the Hon. J. R. Fellows, Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; John E. Owens, Baltimore; Gen. James B. Ohiey, Catskili, Col. D. W. Evans, Philadelphia; Col. Jas. Smith. Poughkeepsie, and Major L. L. Blake, Montans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gen. W. R. Brown, Newburgh, and Thomas D. Conyngham, Pennsylvaria, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel; Adj.-Gen. Townsend, Albany, is at the St. James Hotel; Col. Gorleff of the Russian Legation is at the St. Denis Hotel; Capt. Balfour, H. L. Thempson, and G. J. Foster of Toronto are at the Brevoort House; Judge Eldridge of Poughkeepsie is at the Albemarie Hotel. Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton; Gen. Kent BROOKLYN .- The Twentieth Ward Tanners

fired a salute of 100 guns from Fort Greene yesterda afternoon, in honor of the election of Reuben E. Fento as United States Senator.

The total number of deaths last week was

Detective Corwin, last evening, observed a man leaving a car at Fulton Perry with a chest of te under his arm, and took him into custody on suspicion o being a thief. On reaching the Forty first Precinc Station-House, he gave his name as August Denser, and on scarching him, several skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was locked up to await examination NEWTOWN, L. I .- The building known as the old 'arsunge, occupied and owned by a Prench confictuan, was fired by in-confiaries on Saturday nightliess, and together with its contents tolks early of, the family barrely escaping with their lives. The house lastic hare been the obtest on the Island having been built by teen, lives, buring the revolution. The less on house and furniture will not full far horr of \$5,000, upon which there is a partial incurance. The village en-ine upon its arrival at the fire was found to be necless, the incunda-tes having previously cut the bose and stripped off the braas work.

ries having previously cit the hose and stripped off the brans work.

JAMAICA, L. I.—A few days since the arguments in the appeal cases of the Village of Jamaica agt. the Long Island Raticola Company was made before Judge Armstrong. These cases arose nuclear a village occlusione passed June, 166; prohibiting cars or flats loaded with maxime from standing or remaining within the village under a penalty of \$50. Fear cases were trial before the Police Justice, and is each judge Armstrong filed his decision, in which he orders the reversal of the judgments, holding flat the ordinance is a health ordinance, and that the power to pass such an ordinance, as well as the power to make rules and regulations for the same, is vested exclusively in the Metropolitan Rourd of Health, as the noner of the Board extends over the Towns of Newtons, Fusishing, and Jamaica.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I.-The schooner E. E. Chase

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y .- A bill has been pre-ared for the amendment of the charter of this village, so as to give the natices solithonal powers in the matter of constructing sewers, draining at least 4.

pointed by the Legislature last Winner to draw certain swamp, lands in the town of New-Ricchelle, held a meeting restorday, approved of the plana and provides of the work prepared by Mr. B. Hufragel, and awarded the contract for the work to Mr. Richard A. Cunningham of New Unit TREMONT, N. Y.—The annual election of the Union base-ball Club of Morrisania was held at their club-rooms or Monday night. Mark Hamilton, jr., was elected President Thomas singers, Vice-President; Sully Steny, and all the other officers reclicated. RYE, N. Y .- A large number of the tax-payers have an amendment to the grade of the Hoston Road, and macada

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Another ice-boat race occurred at Pougharpsie resterday between the Una and Icicle. The later beat her opponent 30 seconds, and the two ran her miles is five

NORTHFIELD, S. I .- A few days since, the Totstores during divine service on the Sabbath. The cases were tried defore the Houri of Easies in New York, and their fictness were revoked.

JERSEY CITY.—A serious affirmy occurred in Wildlanger's salone, on Pavonta-ave, about 115 o check on Monday night. Several emphases of the Eric Railway were draining and expressing in the salone, when a fracts occurred, and, as alleged, one of the party, named Chieries South, dress a kulle and attempted to stab a man maned Thomas O'Neil but the attempt was fortunately frustrated. Smith was arrested, and will be brought before Recorder Martinals this morning. . A man maned George L. Ogden went into the salone at the corner of Grove and Hay-its, kept by Augustas Crowser, when, as Ogden aleiges, the backepper Win A. Meyer, said that he (Ogden) word the salone at elian and shalt. This, Ogden denied, when, as he alleges, Meyer came from beind the har, series him be the throat and held him, and them, assisted by the propeletor's wife, Mrs. Crowrer robbed him of \$150, which amount they forcibly rows from his prockets. Ogden stonce went before Justice Burners and took out a warrant, and at about 0 clock Meyer was arrested by Constable Burns and committed to the City Prison. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Mrs. Crowner, but she managed to evide the officer, and up to a late hour her arrest had not been of freeded... The January term of the Hintson Oyer and Lerumer Supreme and Chrenit Courts opened vestering morning, Judge Bettle presiding, assisted by Sasties Quaffe, Sunges, and Bohnstell... The Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Almshouse will meet at the City Hall, at 4 o'clock the afternoon, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The taxpayers of Bayonne

BAYONNE, N. J.—The taxpayers of Bayonne Township have sent a protest to the New-Jersey Legislature against the action of a meeting held on the 13th inst. to consider an act incorporating the "City of Bayonne." They state that the notice of the needing was worded in such a manner as to disguise the real object of the call, and that the privilege of ratifying the act of incorporation treested that evening was voted away from them by about 160 persons, who, they claim, did not and do not represent the wishes of the 560 voters who reside in the township.

NEWARK, N. J.-Ira Ball and Wm. Werkmeis NEWARK, N. J.—Ira Bull and Win. Werkmeister, one a loggage-master, and the other a conductor on the Morris and Essaw Railroad, and both residents of South Orange, were arrested yesterday morning in Newark, on a charge of assault and batter made by Francis Guodison, also of South Orange. The affidiavit sets forth that as Goodison and his wife were traveling from Orange to South Orange by the monnlight train on Saturday night. Mrs. Goodison was assaulted by Rail, the bagyage-master. In endeavoring to assist her, fuodison was kneeked down by two roughs who were parseignes, and robbed of \$45. The conductor, Werkmeister, refused to redece assistance, but finally stopped the train and put the computability of the action of a short distance this side of South Orange. The roughs also alighted, and in order to escape them, Goodison and his wife were compelled to unde through a stream where the water nearly carried them from their feet. They however, reached home in safety. The compaint further states that he believes the conductor was an accessory of his assaitants. The accused were bailed.

DATEPSION — A low rearmed Sweeney had his log

PATERSON .- A boy named Sweeney had his leg PATERSON.—A boy named Sweeney had his ic cut of by an Eric train on Marketst, so Sawdray. Tableaux Visual were performed last evening for the benefit of St. Mary's Episcope Church of Holeston... Affair, tried for being engaged in the Grego Mi cik robbery was acquitted. Pames and Tholemet were sent to prison for in months upon a vertice of cultr... Direct convection between Patic ion and Newerk is now made twice a day by the Morris and Esser train stopping at the West end of Bergen tunnels and connecting with Kr trains... Mr. Gillett, a conductor on the Eric Railway was injured a Harkensack Junction on Torsday night. He died pesterday at the New York Hospital.

CHESTER, N. J.—The second of the course of lec-tures before the Young Ladies' Institute of Chester was delivered on Friday eresting by Mr. Wm. H. Relden. Subject: "The River Sagmenay....The new railway from Doverte Chester, a branch of the Morris & Esser, is completed, and cars have been running since the 1st inst. ORANGE, N. J.-Mr. Samuel C. Brown of Orange has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. Rando Hendrickson of Burlington having declined the position.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is he Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood: when his important organ does not act, the skin assumes a vellow appearance and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly seasations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted; becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with every thing around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATURE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper fonctions, Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Bilious ners removed. Sold everywhere.

Bons.-These torments of Job are speedily by the PERCUIAN STRUP (a protoxice of iron.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS .- BROUGHTON & WY-

LATEST SHIP NEWS. ARRIVED.

Steamably Albemarie. Couch, Richmond, mise, and pass.
Bark Ratteray, Caruagie, Malaza, 30 days, froit.
Brig Spray, McGuinness, Providence.

SCHOONERS—NIVER AND COASTWISE.
Lucy Ames, Providence.
Harriet, Providence. Lucy Ames, Providence, Plovence, Bridgeport, Storm, New Haven, Circle, Connecticut River, Baltimore, New Haven. Ameita Angusta, Port Jeffers

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 19.—Salled, schox Teiegraph, Porto Rico; Panthes, Ann Fele, John Morris, Eath Halsey, and D. A. Baldwin, New

York; Chancellor, New-Haven; Gilson Carman, and S. B. Miller, George's Banks, Revenue Cutter Crawford for a craise. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13.—Arrived, ateamship Lucille, from Bal-

timore.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, New-York; hirg Eurque, Chenfuegos: achra. Mary, Belfast; and Mary and Sukach, Harbor Island. Salied, steamship Charleston, New-York; and Southern Rights, Norfelk.

SAVANNAH, Jun. 19.—Arrived, steamship San Salvador, New-York; Tooawanda and North Point, Baltimore; and Montgomery, New-York; ships Lavant, Liverpool; and Henry, New-York; brig James Croaley, Porto Rice; schrs. T. T. Tasker, Philadelphia; S. G. Gilmont, and Bedabedde, New-York. Cleared, steamship Cleopatra, New-York; schrs. Wim. Allen, Portland, Me.; Ells, New-York.

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The Weekly Tribune. #2, and Phrenological, #3, sent a vest for #4, by S. R. WillLis, No. 309 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY .- Yes, we have a new medical philosophy-rational, easy of comprehension, and proven to be true. It is simply this, that the vital principle, in its struggles with disease and the causes of disease

requires to be fostered and sustained.

Opinions may differ as to the best-mains of carrying out this idea, but all enlightened physicians agree that it is sound und logical. The surest way to kill an invatid is to make persistent war upon his strength and stamina. Whoever questions the propriety of a precisely opposite course is half a century behind the

Many of us can recollect the time when it was considered "good practice" to give violent purgatives during the prevalence of epidemics, as a safeguard against infection. It is now known, however, that to deplete the system severely, wader such circumstances, is to invite an attack, and to increase the probability of a fatal issue.

Within the recollection of persons much younger than the "oldest inhabitant," patients suffering from intermittent, remittent, and other malarious fevers, were sometimes freely bled with the lancet. And, as a matter of course most of those who were thus treated died. Even yet active purgation is sometimes recommended as the best preparation for a change from a healthy to an unhealthy climate. Such stupidity, however, is fortunately rare, tonic treatment being the approved formula under such circumstances. It is admitted that unwholesome air is eminently depressing and devitalizing, and therefore any medicine operating in the same way must be considered an ally of malaria, not a protection against Its pernicious influence.

But when it is conceded that a genial tonic, and not a fierce cathartic, is the medicine indicated by reason and experience as the best means of preparing the system to resist extraordinary causes of disease, the question occurs, what tonic? Raw spirit, even if it could be pure, which is impossible, will not answer. It is an excitant, and nothing more, and its action is inflammatory, not invigorating. In fact, it is

What is it that the wise and thoughtful practitioner desires to prescribe as an antidote to infection, when infection is in the air? Simply the best possible combination of vegetable tonics infused into a pure stimulant-the stimulant being chiefly useful as a vehicle for diffusing their effects rapidly through the system. The same tonic juices, incorporated with water, would be comparatively powerless. The alcoholic principle prepares the stomach to absorb them, accompanies them in their progress through the system, and predisposes every organ which they reach to assimilate them.

Here, then, we have the philosophy of the preventive and remedial operation of proper vegetable invigorant, when in conjunction with a fine alcoholic stimulant.

The next question is, does such an invaluable compound exist? We claim that it does, in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In making this assertion we merely place on record, for the consideration of thinking men, the opinions of thousands who have had experimental proof of the fact in their own persons. It is not necessary to enlarge upon this point here. For twenty years the public have been reading testimony on the subject from distinguished citizens in every walk of life, and they are, therefore, as familiar with it as the proprictors of the medicine themselves. The efficacy of the Bitters is a matter that has long since passed beyond the pale of argument, and become a fixed and established truth.

The chief purpose of this article is to impress upon all, and especially upon the constitutionally feeble, who live in localities subject to the visitations of epidemic and endemic diseases, the necessity of invigoration. The public, with the knowledge it has before it, may safely be left to select the means for the accomplishment of that end.

Perhaps there is no ailment common to all climates and countries in which a wholesomo stomachie and general invigorant is so essentially requisite as in Dyspepsia. Without such a medicine, the complaint cannot be cured. Regular exercise may do much, dieting may do much, pure air may do much; but we have never yet seen a case of Chronic Dyspepsia cured by these alone. They are accessories, not specifics. There must be direct action apon the stomach itself, and upon the secretions, to eradicate the malady.

It may be said of medicines as of trees-by

their fruits ye shall know them. By this criterion the Bitters have been tried, and the verdict is before the world. It is not our purpose to comment upon a decision that speaks for itself. Among all the revolutions that have transpired within the last fifty or sixty years, that which has taken place in the practice of medicine is the most important. The old alliance between the doctor and the apothecary, by virtue of which the former played into the hands of the latter at the expense of the health and purse of the patient, has been dissolved. The Faculty now consists of high-minded men, with too much professional and personal honor to drench the sick and purposely delay their recovery for

the pecuniary benefit of a third party, and their own, and no druggist of any standing would

now-a-days lend himself to such conspiracy

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